

JACKSON STANDARD.



OFFICE IN HOFFMAN'S HALL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THOMAS R. MATHEWS.
JACKSON, C. H., OHIO.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1853.

TERMS.

The paper will be sent according to order, or year, in advance, for **\$1.00**.
If not paid within four weeks, **\$1.50**.
If these terms will be rigidly adhered to.
To insure a discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for, all arrears must be paid, and positive directions given to that effect.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
All advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.
ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE STANDARD, SHOULD BE HANDLED IN PREVIOUS TO 3 P. M., ON TUESDAY.

The Cincinnati, Hillsboro' and Parkersburg Railroad.

It is now perfectly apparent, that there is a deliberate, premeditated and most untiring effort making to destroy this important line of Railway.

As the people of the town and county of Jackson are deeply interested in it, we feel it our duty to call their attention to the subject, and if possible, induce them to come to its rescue.

The Marietta Company, knowing perfectly well that this is a line of Road destined, in all coming time, to prove that their line, is a mistake, have sought by every means in their power, during the past two years, to break it down. They have thus far failed in all their efforts, both in and out of the Courts.

They now, however, feel that they are approaching the accomplishment of their long desired and premeditated purpose. They are creeping with the stealthiness of the Panther upon their prey, and making ready for a last and fatal spring.

They lured a majority of the Directors of the Hillsboro' Company into a contract of consolidation, which promised to build the road to Jackson, but never would have done it. They got tired of their own offspring and aided in voting down consolidation.

They then presented through their friends in the Board another contract, which took away from the Hillsboro' & Cincinnati Co., its Baltimore connection, and gave it to the Marietta Co., by way of Marietta, and gave that Company also the use of the Hillsboro' Road west of Blanchester, (18 miles,) without one dollar of compensation, and left the Hillsboro' & Cincinnati Company to build its road to Jackson, the best way it could.

This last contract, shows clearly, that it was not the purpose of the Marietta Company, under the contract of consolidation, to build the road to Jackson. They do not make even the pretence of aiding in the accomplishment of this purpose in this new contract,—but after depriving the Hillsboro' & Cincinnati Co., of all its elements of strength, tell them cavalierly, to build their road to Jackson the best way they can.

The contract, like the contract of consolidation, deprives the Company of the privilege of extending the road through the vast fields of mineral wealth, east of Jackson to Pomeroy and Parkersburg.

The whole effect of the contract of consolidation and of this latter contract, was to break down and destroy the Hillsboro' & Cincinnati R. R. line for the benefit of the Marietta line.

No man in this region now believes that the road would have been, under either of these contracts, extended one foot east of Hillsboro'. It is not the interest of the Marietta Co. that it should, and all the power they can bring to bear to prevent the extension of this road east of Hillsboro' will be exerted openly or secretly to accomplish that purpose.

The interests of Pickett, Jackson, and Pomeroy; of all the rich agricultural country through which this line runs; the immense and accumulating interests connected with one of the richest fields of mineral wealth in the world, the interests of Cincinnati and Baltimore, the two great commercial cities which this road connects more directly than any other can; all forbid such a consummation as the one above indicated.

Is there a chance to rescue this important line from danger and carry it forward?

We believe there is. The people along the line have until the last of November, to show by their acts whether they will by liberal subscriptions of stock, sustain the friends of the enterprise who are struggling to maintain it as an independent line. No man in this region, or along any part of the line should hesitate a moment. The loss of this line of road to all the interests spoken of above will be irreparable. No road built or building

in any portion of the United States, (in our conception,) is more imperiously demanded than this, nor do we believe the stock on any road in the Union will pay better than this, when the road is completed.

Being as short a line from Cincinnati by Baltimore to Philadelphia and New York as any direct line from Cincinnati to Philadelphia or New York—being the extreme Southern line through Ohio, destined to receive the first tribute from all roads passing out from the Ohio river and from States South of the Ohio river, passing through an inexhaustible bed of limestone, nearer Cincinnati than any other penetrated by R. R. through an inexhaustible freestone region, and through an inexhaustible coal and iron region east of Jackson, to the Ohio river, no man can calculate the future business of the line when completed.

That such a line, so important to the public and to the interest of every citizen of the country through which it runs, should be broken down and destroyed by the impudent interference of another corporation, (whose line, especially that part in this great mineral region is a mistake,) as we have said, is an outrage upon the rights and interests of men and communities that should be tested by every man. Let every man, therefore, before it is too late, come to the rescue of this great enterprise, shew by his acts that he is resolved to have it, and will not be cheated out of it.

Let the men of Jackson shew their neighbors of Meigs, Vinton, Pike and Highland, that they will not be behind the best of them in the effort now making to save this road from the grasp of its enemies.

Dollar Weekly Times.
This excellent dollar paper, published at Cincinnati, by C. W. Starbuck, & Co., is decidedly one of the best and most interesting gazettes in the State. Persons wishing a good miscellaneous paper, we would advise to subscribe for it at once. The proprietors deserve much credit for their determination and success in equaling, if not surpassing, the Eastern publications, in neatness and cheapness. We cheerfully recommend the 'Dollar Times,' to all our friends.

JAIL DELIVERY.—A young man named James Shingleton, charged with having passed counterfeit money, released himself from his lonesome predicament, by prying open the cell door, on Wednesday night last. The Sheriff offers a reward of Twenty-Five dollars for his arrest.

THANKSGIVING.—One week from today, (24th inst.) is the day set aside by the Governor of the State, on which to offer up thanks to Him that giveth unto us all things. We would suggest to our business men the propriety of suspending operation for that day. There will be service in all or most part of the Churches, and appropriate lectures delivered upon the occasion.

Mr. W. C. Winter, gave two lectures, in this place on last Friday and Saturday nights, on the subject of Electricity, demonstrated by machinery. His lectures were received by all who attended, with great satisfaction. Mr. W. is one of the best lecturers on that subject we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and we can recommend him to be a gentleman and a scholar. We wish him success wherever he may go.

Dye's Bank Mirror, for November last, has been received. We are not fully posted up in money matters, but from the preference given Dye's Bank Mirror, by our Merchants, over all others, consider it one of the best of Detectives. The present number contains, as usual, a full and accurate account of the currency of the country.

A friend at our elbow says, that wherever you see Yankees, there you will see enterprise; for instance, there's the Yankee Tom Dimmick, with lumber upon the ground, with which, he intends erecting a "Meat Market House." Dimmick is a good butcher and always has on hands, the very best Fresh Meat that can be had.

Thanks to the Hon. J. L. Taylor, for favors, in forwarding us numerous Public Documents.

THE CASE OF MRS. GAINES.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette mentions a rumor that Mrs. Gaines has come across an old gentleman who was present when her mother was duly married to her father, Daniel Clarke. The lack of proof of this marriage, it will be remembered, was the cause of Mrs. Gaines losing her late suit. It is further stated by the Gazette that upon the existence of this evidence being made known to the defendant in a suit now pending in the Louisiana Courts, he became fully satisfied of her right to recover, and therefore offered to purchase the property at a fair equivalent, which she has accepted—since which transaction Mrs. Gaines has compromised with nearly all the creditors of her father's estate, for a very large sum of money in the aggregate, the payment of which will soon be secured to her.

It is stated that a large majority probably two-thirds of the members elect of the Pennsylvania Legislature are in favor of a law for the suppression of tipping shops similar to its provision in the law of Maine for the same purpose.

THE MYSTERIES, OR A GLIMPSE AT JACKSON.

Gentlemen, we have taken great pleasure in accompanying you in a visit to our Mercantile, Mechanical, and Professional friends, and now, as you seem anxious to inspect our School houses, Churches, and Cemeteries, we are at your service. The first on the list is the Select School of Mrs. E. F. Ford, in the Presbyterian Church. Here we find her midst her labors, surrounded by quite a number of scholars, of both sexes. She informs us that her success in "teaching the young idea how to shoot," has been beyond her expectations. Female teachers, in our opinion, are far preferable to males, especially for small scholars. We recommend Mrs. F. to the notice of parents.

Mr. W. C. Draper's Select School, we find in the M. E. Church, and attended by a very respectable number of pupils. Mr. D. is a young man of talent, and possesses an unimpeachable character, both morally and religiously. His tact and manner of teaching have met the approbation of all parents who have trusted their children in his care. He is a gentleman and a scholar and no man dare deny it.

The District schools, we found in successful operation, but were shocked at the horrible condition in which we found the School houses. We would here suggest the propriety of erecting a large, substantial School house, one in which scholars and teachers could find comfort. If this plan is adopted, much more instruction can be imparted on the one part and received on the other.

The different churches were visited, and we regret to say, some of them did not have much the appearance of places of worship. While our Railroads and other public improvements are pushing on with giant strides, we should not forget to ornament our town with respectable places for the worship of Him that gives us our "daily bread." We hope ere long, to see majestic spires pointing Heavenward. Such things will not only beautify and ornament our town, but will give to the unbeliever an inclination to seek, in these places of worship, what they do not now possess.

Our next visit was to the different repositories for the dead. How pleasant, yet how sad, to wander amid the silent tombstones. Scattered here and there throughout their length and breadth, are raised neat monuments, and unperturbed grave-stones, to the memory of loved and departed ones. Many of these memorials bear appropriate epitaphs, containing beautiful sentiment—perhaps not high poetic merit. Upon one, that of a young maiden snatched from earth at a tender age, is engraved the following:—

"Weep not for her the bitter tear,
Nor give thy heart to vain regret;
'Tis but the casid that lies here,
The gem that filled it sparkles yet."

That young maid was the love and pride of her parents, who, while bestowing every care and caress upon her in their power, were thus deprived of her endearing presence. Perchance her beauty and amiable qualities had won the pure and ardent affection—the constant affection of some young man; and love—had with strong bands bound their hearts together; yet death broke the bonds no mortal could have broken, and severed those pure, fond hearts; one fleeing to the spirit-land—the other left desolate on earth. Upon her he had centered his hopes—his highest ambition being to prove himself worthy, and claim her as his own, forever; but, alas! we mortals are destined to meet with desponding disappointments, and trying tribulations—to have our brightest anticipations crushed, our hopes blasted.

"Tis well 'tis so at times; for if we smoothly sailed o'er this sea of Life, we might forget the God who made us—might render Him no homage. Trials and sorrow, rocks of adversity, cause us to anchor, meditate and meditate with their Source.

Touchingly beautiful are the two words inscribed upon a small obelisk, which, pointing Heavenward, tells where dwells the spirit of "Little John." A volume in two words! As the parents seek that hallowed spot, gaze upon the cold white marble, read those simple words, remembrance, bitter, piercing, and fall of anguish, is opened within their bosoms. Memory recalls the hours when he whose body now withers into dust, but who abides with angels, was joyous and glad—when they looked upon him with admiration, and were happy. As they realize their bereavement, while standing where they last laid and looked upon him, and tears flow, and their hearts become too full for utterance; in silence they muse, turn, and walk. Other equally touching, equally appropriate epitaphs meet the eye, enter the heart, throughout this sacred spot.

We spent some time in wandering over these sacred spots, and each rising mound spoke in unmistakable accents, "Thou too must die."

We will next take a ramble to the country, of which we will give a sketch next week.

EDITOR OHIO STATE JOURNAL: It is well known that Col. Medary was appointed Minister to Chili last spring, and it is understood that he took the oath of office last June. The outfit is nine thousand dollars, and the salary is also nine thousand dollars per annum, being \$750 per month, and being nine months since, would make \$5,750 salary; this, with the outfit, would be twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Now, the question is, has Medary received all this money from the people's treasury, and not yet done any service for the people in the capacity of Minister? Rumor says he has received his outfit and salary. Can you answer, O. W. P.

We have very frequently been asked the above questions, and have not answered, because we know nothing definite of the matter. We should not refer to it now, except that the questions, as they appear above, come to us from a well known and rather prominent Democrat, and, he, at least, is entitled to an answer. It is our judgment that this is a business which concerns the people, irrespective of party. It is understood in this city that Medary does not intend to go to Chili, and that he is driving a strong game to secure his election to the United States Senate. His political friends have a right to know these things. The time has come when he must answer, or suffer the damaging consequences of the general belief among his political friends that he has already got the pay for his partisan services in his pocket.

The New York Tribune, a short time since, gave some interesting facts in noticing the various kinds of paper, writing and printed, as presented at the Crystal Palace. In France, with 36,000,000 of people, 70,000 tons of paper are produced annually, one-seventh of which is exported, leaving four pounds per head to each inhabitant. In England, with a population of 28,000,000, the production is 96,000 tons, or 41 pounds per head. In the United States the production is calculated to be the same as that of France and England together, with no export; giving to 20,000,000 of free Americans nearly 13½ pounds per head as the year's consumption. In other words, because the people here are free, possess a right in public affairs, communicate abundantly in writing, and pay for a vast number of journals, school books and other useful publications, they are the greatest consumers of paper in the world.—*Buffalo Republic.*

Getting Gently Shaved.
The rush of bank note holders to broker shops to be shaved, continued all day yesterday. People seemed scared out of their wits. Hundreds exchanged first class bank notes for 94 per cent. of specie. The brokers are reaping a golden harvest from the tears of the simple and the ignorant. We would advise no man to turn good bank notes into specie at a discount. The present flurry will soon be over. People are more scared than hair. Several of the banks reported "failed," have not failed. Some that were able to redeem their issues dollar for dollar. Let every man keep cool. Don't get excited, and part with your paper at a sacrifice. Our remarks are especially intended for mechanics and laborers; as merchants are well posted on money matters, and are not apt to be imposed upon by false reports.

A great deal of the panic in the public mind is purposely created by shysters, who do it to shake bank notes, at a ruinous discount. It is singular that people so easily fall into this trap, and are gulled by the slightest rumor.

The run on our banks for specie, has been heavy for the past few days, but slackened off considerably yesterday afternoon. Our banks are perfectly sound, and able to ride out much harder gale without detriment or danger to their solvency.—*Forest City Democrat.*

Bank Items.
The Cleveland Herald of Tuesday says from the best advices it has received, the Owego Bank is still good. The New York Tribune of Monday says "this bank has not failed although an indiscreet publication of a street rumor to that effect in the Journal of Commerce might have produced such a result. The leading brokers have been buying the notes of this bank to-day at the same rates as other State money."

Mr. Dwight owes the bank of Owego \$130,000.00; but even in case of this being lost, there would still be left \$160,000 of their \$200,000 capital. Mr. Hewitt, one of the wealthiest citizens of Owego, has guaranteed the deposits.

The Buffalo Commercial says the suspension of Patchin Bank is understood to have been brought about by large advances to the Buffalo and New York City Railroad Company.

The Commercial says the bills are abundantly secured with the Banking Department, and the private fortune of Mr. Patchin will be devoted to protect creditors and depositors.

As regards Ohio Banks, but little need be apprehended. Our State and independent Banks are free from all stock jobbing alliances; and, as a general thing, are honestly and ably managed.—*Daily Evening Tribune.*

The Money Market.
New York papers of the 8th report a favorable change in the Money Market. First class paper at 15 per cent. was negotiated with less difficulty than heretofore. The supply better, and demand not so urgent.

Land Warrants are rather irregular. The following are the quotations at which purchases and sales have been made during the week:

Buying.	Selling.
16 acre Warrants \$130	\$186
30 acre Warrants 90	93
40 acre Warrants 45	47

The Cincinnati Enquirer, in remarking upon the failure of the Massillon bank says: The Cleveland Plaindealer of Monday evening had sent the Cashier, just on his way home from New York, who represented to it that the circulation of the bank when it left Massillon was about \$380,000; that \$30,000 has since been drawn out, leaving \$350,000 yet in circulation.

JOHN W. LEXON, of America county, Va., who is said to be partially insane, shot his servant girl dead on the 16th ult.

Tragedy at Louisville.
There was a most atrocious murder at Louisville on Wednesday of last week, Professor Wm. H. G. Butler, of the Louisville High School, being shot in his school room by Mat. F. Ward, so that he died on the same night. His age was twenty-eight, and he left a wife and one child.

It was a cold-blooded and atrocious assassination. Ward and a brother who was with him at the time, brandishing a Bowie-knife, after a preliminary examination were committed to answer for murder in the first degree. The sons of R. J. Ward, and brothers of Miss Sallie Ward who figured so conspicuously a few years since in obtaining a divorce from the son of Abbot Lawrence. The family is one of the wealthiest in Kentucky, and we shall see if wealth triumphs over justice in this case.

According to the Louisville Courier Professor Butler had chastised a brother of Ward's in school the day before for eating chestnuts and telling falsehoods. The Wards entered the school room, and Mat. called for Mr. Butler, and after some words pulled out a pistol, and shot him in the left breast. Butler fell to the floor exclaiming in his agony, "I am killed—oh my poor wife and child!"

The Courier remarks that Mr. Butler was one of the best and most inoffensive men in the world. He had formerly been for 18 months a private teacher in the Ward family.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The money market presents many strange phases. The New York papers state that money is commanding fifteen per cent. with fair rates in that market. At the same time, the Secretary of the Treasury is in the market buying up the bonds of the city of Georgetown for which the Government is liable. These bonds have six years yet to run, and draw only five per cent. interest. And yet the Secretary is paying \$112 for every \$100, or paying a premium of 12 per cent on this stock. If money is worth from 10 to 15 per cent., it would seem that the holders of stock drawing only five per cent. would be glad to get their money at par. The difference is made up of two items. First, the term is six years, and it makes an investment at that rate for that time; and 2d, the investment is entirely safe. It shows the difference between Uncle Sam's credit and that of private individuals. One thing is tolerably certain—no body supposes that money is going to be worth any such interest as 10 and 15 per cent. for any length of time. But the man that can explain all the phases of the money market is smart. We don't think he resides in this country.—*O. S. Journal.*

THE GREATEST LIVING CURIOSITY.
We visited the Carolina Twins, who are paying a short visit to our city. A freak of nature so extraordinary must be seen before it can be fully credited. These children, born in Columbia Co., North Carolina, are of negro origin, to a remarkable degree lively and intelligent, and are beginning to utter and repeat words quite distinctly, though only about sixteen months old. This connection in much more intimate than that of Siamese twins, being joined together at the back by the union of two spines in one. Physicians who have examined them pronounce them to be the greatest curiosity ever seen or heard of. Some of their organs are in common whilst others are perfectly distinct; often while one is sound asleep the other is wide awake and playful, and the connection such that whilst one sits erect the other can lie down.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Woodbridge House.
Within a few days past, the Woodbridge House has changed hands. Mr. A. B. Conner retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Jacob May, of this city. While we regret to part with Mr. C., we feel confident from the well known capacities of Mr. May, as a caterer to the public, that the Woodbridge will lose none of its former popularity in the hands of the present manager. We wish both outgoing and incoming landlords, the realization of their brightest hopes for success.

The patrons of the house will be glad to learn that the popular and efficient clerk, for some time past, Mr. Henry W. Drew, will continue on under the new arrangement. A good clerk adds much to a hotel, and the Woodbridge has one.—*Chillicothe Advertiser.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening, on the downward train, a fatal accident occurred near Sciotoville. An Irishman from Jackson having his family and furniture aboard, had gone to the back of the train to look to his things, and while on the coal car, one of the axles broke. The concussion threw him under the wheels, and he was killed instantly—several of the cars passing over him. He leaves a wife and two young children. This, we understand, is the first accident that has occurred on our road. Several of the cars were thrown from the track and broken to pieces.—*Portsmouth Tribune.*

LOW RAILROAD FAIRS IN ENGLAND.
The London Times of October 4th, states that the competition between the North western and the Great Western Railway Companies has risen to such a pitch that in one case, where the lines of the two great companies run between the same towns, the traveler may ride a distance of sixty miles for six pence. In another case, the fare for riding ninety miles is 1s. 6d. Such an arrangement we can easily conceive to be very gratifying to the traveling public. Whether it is satisfactory in its results to the shareholders, is a different question.

Four hundred and forty business men and other citizens of Portland, Me., have signed a statement which is published in the "State of Maine," contradicting the story recently put in circulation that there was more drinking in Portland since the Maine law went into operation than previously.

By a census of the population of Detroit, just concluded, it appears that the population of the city proper is 34,436—including Spring Wells and Hamtramck villages, adjoining the city, the population is 37,430. In 1846 the population was about 13,000, in 1850 about 21,000. Its growth at this time is very rapid.

Shooting.
About 11 o'clock last Sunday evening, as General Anselm T. Holcomb was standing in the sitting room at the American House, and near the window, some individual outside discharged a pistol at the General which struck him on the left side, immediately over the breast-pocket which fortunately contained a large pocket book, well filled with papers which stopped the charge. There is but little doubt if the pocket book had not intervened he would have been seriously if not mortally wounded.—*Callia Courier.*

GROWTH OF OHIO.—Every six years by law, there is a re-evaluation of the real estate of Ohio for taxation. The last valuation was in 1847, when the entire taxable property of the State at cash values, amounted to about \$475,000,000. It is said the returns for the new valuation are nearly complete, and the Auditor of State estimates that they will vary but slightly from \$600,000,000; showing an increase of taxables in six years of \$320,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent.

According to returns at the Treasury Department the value of the portion of the cotton crop of the United States exported during the year ending on the 30th of June last was \$109,000,000, against \$87,000,000, exported during the year ending on the 30th of June, 1852.

IMMENSE RAILROAD RECEIPTS.—The Erie railroad receipts for October have been of unprecedented magnitude, no less than \$225,808 from passengers and mails; \$327,186 from freights—total \$552,995. This is an increase of \$176,000 over the same month last year. The Hudson river railroad receipts were \$153,258; an increase of near \$50,000.

The Board of Equalization has doubted the appraised value of Franklin county as the standard from which to make its reckonings. It will now proceed with the counties in their alphabetical order. Adams county has been passed and its appraised value accepted as correct.

A BIG GUN.—One of the 700 Turkish cannon which guard the Dardanelles is charged with 230 pounds of powder, and throws a stone shot of 1,000 pounds weight. Of course such immense guns are more formidable in appearance than reality, and the firing is not unattended with danger to their own artillerymen.

THE PENSION OFFICE.—The business was, on the 1st inst., brought up to date, so that, for the first time for many years, any new case could be taken up at once. More than 4,000 claims, under the law granting pensions to widows, have been examined, and 2,700 allowed, 1,450 of them being revolutionary cases.

The Albany Knickerbocker tells a pretty hard yarn about a dog belonging to one of the carriers. The carrier being sick and unable to deliver his paper, sent a boy unacquainted with the route, but in company with his dog, to deliver them for him. The dog stopped regularly at the door of every subscriber, never missing one in a list of six hundred. At the door of those subscribers who had not paid up for a long time the dog stopped and howled loudly.

The friends of Mr. Webster will be gratified to know that Mr. Powers, (the sculptor, who is in France) has received an order from Boston for a bronze statue of the great statesman, to be erected in front of the Massachusetts State House. His bust of Mr. Webster, made years ago, is confessedly the best existing portrait of the original.

The New York Tribune has letters from Bayard Taylor, the famous traveler who joined the Japan expedition. Taylor, after having roved over Europe, Asia and Africa for about two years has set his face homeward, and is expected about Christmas.

The trip from Cincinnati to Indianapolis, by way of Lawrenceburg, is made in six hours. Take a steamer here at 6 in the morning for Lawrenceburg, and arrive at Indianapolis at 12 meridian, for \$3.

Mrs. LYDIA A. JENES has been lecturing on the subject of Women's Rights, in Hamilton, for some days past. The Telegraph thinks that her pantaloons don't fit as might be expected.

Judge Hurd, of the Knox county Common Pleas, has decided that the trial by a jury of six men in the Probate Court is unconstitutional. The situation, according to his ruling, requires a jury of twelve men.

A line of Battle Ship for Russia is to be built in New York, by Wm. H. Webb, an American. She is to be built upon an improved model, 3,000 tons burthen, and carry 100 guns. It will require two years to complete the work.

The oldest member of the Academy of Fine Arts has just died in Paris, in the 90th year of his age, M. FONTAINE, who was successively architect of Napoleon, Louis XVIII, CHARLES X, and LOUIS PHILIPPE.

New York State Election.

NEW YORK, NOV. 11.
As far as heard from the State Senate stands, 24 Whig and 30 of all other stripes. The Assembly stands, 62 Whigs, and 19 all others, with 47 districts to hear from.

It was reported this morning that N. B. Blunt is elected District Attorney for this city, by 29 majority.

Carpenter, (Whig) is elected to Congress from Monroe co., Danbar, (Democrat) is elected to Congress from the second district; probably Davis, (Democrat) has 60 majority in the city.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 8.

The offerings of Beef Cattle for the week were about 2,000 the current rates were from 7½ to 9½ per lb. net; Calves sold from 4 to 5½ per lb. gross. There were about 200 Cows in market, which sold at \$10 to \$40; each Sheep ranged from \$2.00 to \$4.50, and Lambs \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Telegraphic.

Arrival of the Steamer AMERICA.

Important from Turkey—Commencement of hostilities—Advance in Broustine—The combined fleets in the Sea of Marmora.

HALIFAX, NOV. 11.
The steamer America, with advices from Liverpool to the 29th ult., has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—A large business was doing in breadstuffs at Liverpool and prices were buoyant. White Wheat is quoted at 10s 6d 11s; Western Canal Flour at 37s 6d, and Baltimore and Ohio 38s 3½s 6d, the latter rate for extra brands.

Corn was firm and is quoted at 45s 4½s for yellow and white, being an advance during the week of 2s to 3s per quarter. There was a moderate business doing in Beef at previous rates. New prime mutton is quoted at 95s; Nothing had been done in Pork. Bacon was dull, with a declining tendency. Lard was unchanged, with sales of 200 tons at 55s 5½s.

Sugar was dull and tending downward. Coffee remained flat and prices dropping. Trade at Manchester was unchanged. The commercial advices from India were considered favorable.

The transactions in United States stocks were small during the week, but prices were about the same.

At Havre the cotton market was better, and all qualities had improved. Superfine Genesee Flour is quoted in that market at 45s 5½s, and White Wheat at 33s 8½s.

At London the money market continued to fluctuate considerably. Consols for money and account closed at 91½ 91.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A telegraph dispatch from Bucharest, says two Russian steamers and eight gun boats forced the passage of the Danube, and encountered a brisk fire from the Turkish fort.

The Russians had one Colonel, three officers, and twelve sailors killed, and upwards of forty wounded; but they succeeded in setting fire to the fort by shells.

France has made full preparations for a land expedition to Constantinople, but no orders will be given to march unless new circumstances arise, which, in the opinion of the Emperor, will render such a movement necessary.

Late advices from St. Petersburg say that Count Nesselrode is very anxious for further negotiations. It was reported at Paris that Nicholas had abdicated in favor of the hereditary Grande Duke; and, though the report was doubtful, it had a favorable effect on the money market.

The French Minister at Constantinople has been recalled, and his successor appointed.

It is reported that the Czar had said he would rather back out than fight.

The combined fleets of France and England have come to anchor in the sea of Marmora, which has caused much surprise at Constantinople, and the Porte is said to have declared that the movement of the fleet was wholly unintelligible, unless as the allies of Turkey, and if the combined powers are apprehensive of the safety of the Sultan, and have come there only to protect his person, they have no use for their fleets at Constantinople, as the Turkish Government undertakes to guarantee the Sultan's safety; and the avowal of the presence of the fleet on this mission is an insult to Turkey and an indication of her weakness, which would place her in a wrong position before the nations of Europe.

The Turkish Minister of France has resigned.

It is now stated that the conference at Vienna have drafted a new proposition for the settlement of the question between Russia and Turkey.

The King of Belgium is now reported to be using his influence in bringing about a settlement of the difficulties.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, under date of the 26th, says it was reported there that a skirmish had taken place on the Danube between detachments of the Russian and Turkish forces, but it was not believed that any pitched battles had yet been fought.

The Turkish Government in all her movements displays great military sagacity; it has officially recognized the Cossack chiefs, and has forwarded arms for them to the mountains.

The Hungarian General Gayon has been sent as Lieutenant General to Asia.

The Russian forces at Bucharest consist of 50,000 men, and they are establishing strong reserve corps. All the commanders had been ordered to join their respective corps.

The Pontoon corps had left Bucharest for the Danube. The Religious Benediction service proceeding action, took place at Bucharest on the 10th ult., to which the Greek Patriarch was invited.

The Turkish Cabinet and the Grand Vizier had published an order calling upon the inhabitants of Constantinople to preserve order, and to pray for the success of the Turkish arms, and to protect the Christian subjects of the Sultan from insult.

It is now stated positively that it was the Russians, and not the Cossacks, who were defeated in the engagements which took place in September.

Persia had disabandoned her army on the Turkish frontier.